

Page Denied

Next 7 Page(s) In Document Denied

ALBANIA

FIRST CHAPTERMINISTRY OF INTERIOR TROOPS & PARA-MILITARY ORGANIZATIONSBORDER GUARD SERVICE

This is UNEVALUATED Information

Order of BattlePost of Koshovics(DK-493089);

Strength: About 30 men, commanded by a Opt or a 2nd Lieut.

Subordination: Unknown.

Post of SOTIRE(DK-452078)

Strength: About 25-30 men, commanded by a Lt.

Subordination: Unknown.

Post located at DK-471117)

Strength: About 20 men, commanded by a Lt.

Post located at MONASTIRI PANAJAS(DK-473140)

Strength and subordination unknown.

Post of KATUNE(DK-465159)

Strength and subordination unknown.

Post of SHEN NIKOLA(DK-461166)

Strength and subordination unknown.

Post of KAKAVI(DK-453184)

Strength and subordination unknown.

~~Strength and subordination unknown.~~Post located at DK-433201 ; Strength and subordination unknown.Post of RADAT(DK-432228): " " " "Post of PESHKEPT(DK-414217)

Strength: About 30 men under a Opt or a Lt.

Subordination: Unknown.

An unknown unit of the Border Guard Service is stationed in JERGUCAT(DK-369210)

25X1

SECRET

25X1

Fence built along the border

25X1

(474141)

From the point DK-499081 till DK-474141 there is a fence made of wooden poles inserted in the ground. The distance between the said fence and the border line varies from 300 to 600 m. In certain points, where the fence has to pass through a forest, a 2 m. wide space has been cleaned of the trees, and the fence is extended along the said space. The wooden poles are about 2 m. high; their diameter is about 40-50 mm. The poles in question are placed about 50 cm apart and they are tied together with series of barbed-wire running along them. The empty spaces between the poles are filled with dry tree branches.

25X1

SECURITY FORCES AND SPECIAL UNITSOrganization of the Police Forces stationed in the area of Gjinokaster

25X1

In Gjinokaster there is a Section of Internal Affairs, subordinate to the Ministry of Interior. Commander of the a/m section is a Sigurimi Major.

The said section is for the QARK (prefecture), of Gjinokaster.

In the same town (Gjinokaster) there is another Section of Internal Affairs for the Rreth (sub-prefecture) of Gjinokaster. This section is subordinate to the QARK Section of Gjinokaster.

In DELVINE there is a RRETH Section of Internal Affairs which is subordinate to the QARK Section of Gjinokaster.

In SARANDE there is a RRETH Section of Internal Affairs, subordinate to the QARK Section of Gjinokaster.

Similar RRETH Sections are located in PERMET and TEPELENE, and they are subordinate to the QARK Section of Gjinokaster too.

25X1

25X1

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

SECOND CHAPTER

STATE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. - Supreme Admin. of the Country

Administrative Division and Organization of the Country.

The town of Gjinokaster is the seat of a Qark(prefecture) Executive Committee, sub-ordinating the following Rreth Executive Committees:

Rreth Executive Committees of Gjinokaster, DELVINE, SARANDE, PERMET, TEPELENE and KELCYRE. 25X1



2. - E d u c a t i o n

In the village of LLONGO(DK-4010) there is a Greek elementary school. There are about 50 school-boys and school-girls attending the lessons of the said school. 25X1

The school-master is named Janni/DUCO



25X1

In KOSHOVICE there is another Greek elementary school, with about 30 school-boys and school-girls.



25X1

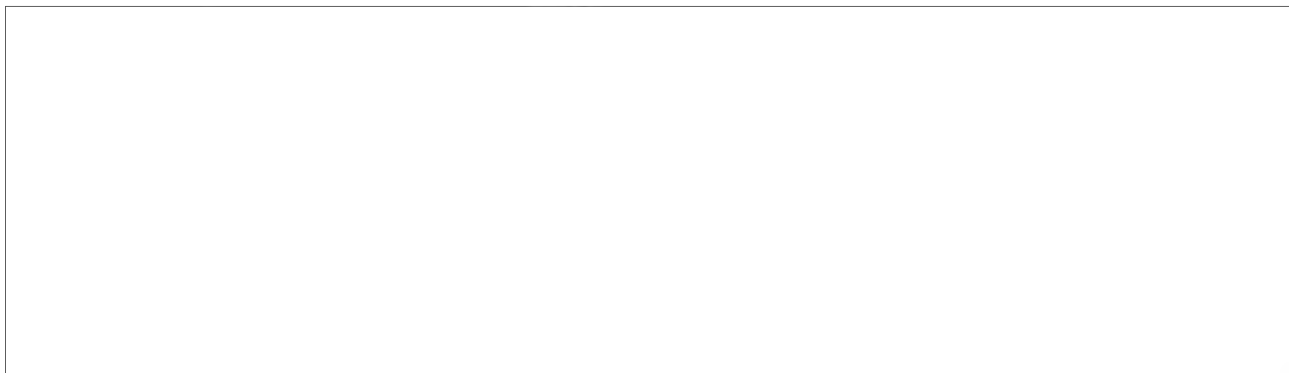


25X1

In SOTIRE(DK-4508) there is a Unike school.



25X1



25X1

25X1

Greek elementary school there are also in the following villages



25X1

LUVINE, GORANXHI, SELO, KILSHAR, PEPEL, SHEN-NIKOLIA, KAKAVI, BODRISHTE, VODHINE.

25X1

In the village of BULARAT there is a Unike school. [REDACTED]

25X1

3. - Church

In [REDACTED] (LJONGO) there is the Orthodox church of Saint George. 25X1

The church service is performed in Greek language.

In KOSHOVICE is the church of EVANGJELISTRIA, with the priest of LJONGO officiating. 25X1

In SOTIRE there is an Orthodox church; the priest is named Gjorgji XARO [REDACTED]

25X1

Furthermore, an Orthodox church is in each one of the villages SELO and ~~PEPEL~~ KIISHAR, the abbot of the monastery of PEPEL officiating in both of them.

In PEPEL there is an Orthox church and the monastery of AGJIA TRIADHA; there is a priest for the church and an abbot for the monastery.

In LUVINE and GORANXHI there are Orthodox churches but no priests.

25X1

PARTY ACTIVITIES

Organization of the Organizata Baze (C.P. Organ) in the village of LUVINE (DK-459116)

Subject organization includes the following villages:

LUVINE, LJONGO, KOSHOVICE, SOTIRE, GORANXHI.

The office of the Organizata Baze is in LUVINE; the meetings of the C.P. are held in that office. 25X1

Secretary of the said organization is Thanas KAIO [REDACTED]

25X1

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INTERNAL SECURITY

Security Measures

Controlled Zones

[redacted] the border areas 25X1

towards Greece, have been divided into the following controlled zones :

(a). Zone A:

Subject area includes the villages which are located no more than 15 minutes of walk from the border line.

(b). Zone B:

In this zone are included the villages located within the territorial space determined by the rear boundaries of the Zone A and a supposed parallel line located 6-7 km from the border line.

25X1

[redacted] the rear boundary of the Zone B is passing through the villages NEPRAVISHTI (DK-3828) and JORGUCAT (DK-3721).

Procedure required for travelling to the a/m zones

(a). Travelling from the interior to the Zones A & B

Persons willing to travel from the interior of the country to the zones A and B are required to obtain a permit from the branch(section) of interior of the place of their residence. The applicants of such permit are required to state the reasons they like to visit that area, how long they plan to stay there, and the house where they intend to reside. If the competent authorities have no objections ~~for issuing~~ ~~the permit~~ the permit is issued in three copies. One copy is kept by the Sigurimi and the other two are handed to the traveller. Upon his arrival to the border zone, the visitor is required to deliver, one of the two copies in hand, to the nearest border post. He, then, reports with the third copy to the local People's Council Office in order to have the necessary entries concerning his arrival and departure.

Travelling from Zone A' to Zone B'

No permit required.

Travelling from Zone B' to Zone A'

The travellers from Zone B' to Zone A' are required to obtain a permit from the competent authorities, which is issued as follows:

- (1). Permit for one day only (from the morning to evening) is issued by the nearest border post.
- (2). Three days permit is issued by the Sigurimi officer in charge of the applicant's area.
- (3). Persons requesting a permit for more than 3 days are required to follow the same procedure as the residents of the interior (See paragraph (a) above).

Circulation limit

Circulation limits exist only in Zone A'; the population in this area are permitted to move (to stay out of their homes) from the day-break to the sun-set only.

Organs authorized to check any strangers in Zones A. and B.

Such checks are carried out by ^a post of the Border Guard Service which is located in JERGUCAT. Furthermore, the border posts, the wandering Sigurimi officers, the members of the People's Council of the villages, and the C.P. members in general, are authorized to check upon any unknown persons moving in the a/m zones.

Identity cards for the inhabitants of the Zones A' and B'

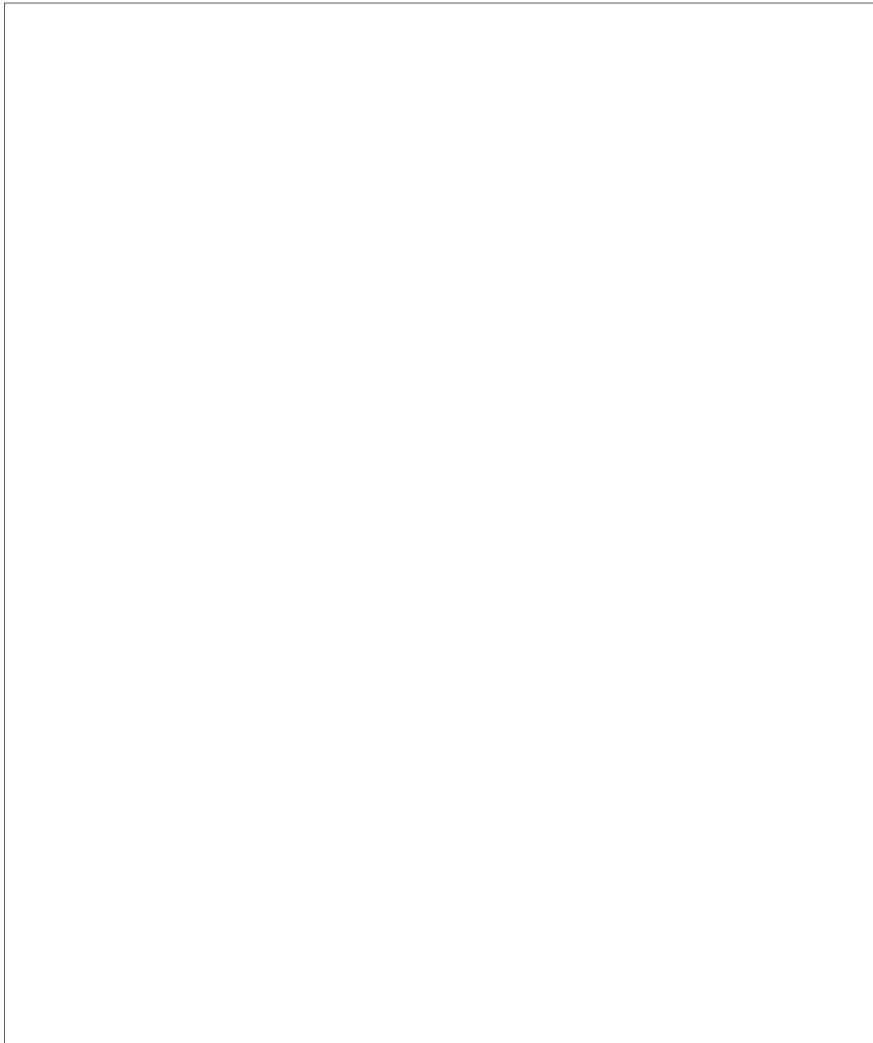
In Jan. 1956, a police officer placed a stamp on all the identity cards of the population living in Zones A' and B' of the area of JERGUCAT. A special stamp ⁶ bearing the initial letter of the zone was placed on page ~~15~~, entry No 15.

(a stamped identity card has been forwarded to the Central Information Service.

25X1

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25X1



THIRD CHAPTER
ECONOMIC SITUATION.

E C O N O M Y

Agriculture

The farming production of [redacted] ILONGO(DK-472098), consists of 25X1
wheat, maize, tobacco, vegetables, grapes, potatoes. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] the production is not enough to 25X1

feed the population for more than 4-5 months. In case that the farmers of this
village could be exempted ^{of} ~~from~~ the taxation, the supplies would be sufficient for
a period of 6-7 months.

The production(farming) of the villages KOSHOVICE(DK-4908), SHEN NIKOLJA(DK-459168),

KAKAVI(DK-4518), LUVINE(DK-465104), and GORANXHI(DK-4510), consists of wheat, 25X1
maize, barley, potatoes, tobacco, and vegetables [] the total
annual production [] is not sufficient for the population of the
a/m villages. 25X1

Cooperatives

From March 1956 till May 1956, the competent Albanian authorities, proceeding with a systemized(organized) campaign, tried to create cooperatives in the villages of the areas Upper DROPUL, and MAVRI RIZA(?).

The following villages located in the area of Upper DROPUL refused to accept the cooperative; the population of the said villages rejected the proposals of the competent authorities stubbornly:

SEI O(DK-~~441144~~ 441144), KLISHAR(DK-430128), PEPEL(DK-4215), VODHINE(DK-420164), BULARAT(DK-3918), BODRISHTE, KAKAVI, and KOSHOVICE.

Such was the resistance of the village of BULARAT, and the stubborn refusal of the population to accept the cooperative, that it provoked the indignation of the paper "Zer i Popullit"; the said paper published articles presenting the population of BULARAT as a bunch of reactionaries.

The inhabitants of the village KAKAVI were invited, by telephone, to a meeting in order to discuss the government proposals regarding the creation of a farming cooperative in their village; the Communists were almost mad of anger when they noticed that none of the villagers accepted their invitation.

The villagers of KOSHOVICE and SHEN NIKOLIA refused the cooperative too; their excuse was the infertility of their lands.

No proposal for a cooperative in SOTIRE because the land is infertile(very poor). After a tough resistance, the peasants of the village LUVINE(DK-459116) accepted the collectivization of their lands, only when the Communists threatened them that they would stop the water of their irrigation canal.

Similar pressure was used in order to impose the cooperative in the villages

GORANXHI(DK-4510) and half of the village LLONGO(DK-472097).

The villages of NEPRAVISHTI(DK-3828), GLINE(DK-395255) and VLLAHO-GORANXHI(DK-3827) refused to join the cooperatives.

The inhabitants of the village RADAT(DK-4323) accepted the cooperative without any pressure because they are very few compared to the land they have for cultivation.

(DK-4024)

One half of the inhabitants of PESHKEPI joined the cooperative.

The peasants refused to accept the cooperative for the following reasons:

- (1). They don't like the compulsory work, and the system of the Norm.
- (2). They hate to loose ownership(of th their land and cattle).
- (3). Due to the fact that only the working members of the family are entitled to get a share from the cooperative, it is very difficult to maintain a family having persons unable for work.

The difference between independent farmers and farmers-members of a cooperative is evident, especially in villages where part of the population only has joined the cooperative. In such cases, the peasants, members of the cooperative, have bitterly regretted their participation in the cooperative; ^{their} ~~and~~ greatest desire is to quit, but that is almost impossible, because according to the regulations governing the cooperative, the quitter is not entitled to take back his property.

The Communists are getting ready to give a new battle for the collectivization in the fall of 1956. The news-papers grasped any chance in order to stress that within 1960 there will be no privately owned land in Albania.

Such articles irritated the peasants.

Stock-farming

~~the~~ Besides their land, the members of the farming cooperatives are required to hand over to the cooperative their cattle too; each family is entitled to keep 10 sheep or goats only. The cooperative of the village LLONGO has 300 sheep & goats and 30 oxen. About 1000 sheep & goats and 50 oxen ~~were~~ privately owned.

Food SuppliesAbolition of the ration cards for food

the ration cards for food for the civil-servants and laborers living in villages, were abolished

25X1

The under-aged and unable for work members of the families of civil-servants and laborers living in towns are entitled to get food.

25X1

First necessity items cost

25X1

I t e m	Special Shop	Ration cards shop
Bread (made with flour of wheat):	60 lek per kg	60 lek per kg.
" " " " " maize :	50 " " "	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Wheat:	100 " " "	-
Maize:	80 " " "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Rice (first quality):	135 " " "	40 " " "
Rice local(second quality):	115 " " "	40 " " "
Olive oil:	280 " " "	-
Pastory:	100 " " "	40 " " "
Meat :	150 " " "	45 " " "
Cheese :	300 " " "	-
Potatoes:	25 " " "	-
Salt :	10 " " "	-
Kerosene :	50 " " "	-

Sugar :	230	lek	per	kg	-
Coffee :	1000	"	"	"	-
Matches (foreign):	5	"	for a box		-
" local :	3	"	"	"	-
Shoes(local):	750 - 1000	"	"	a pair	-
" foreign :	2000 - 3000	"	"	"	-

25X1

Taxation

The lands of the villages ILONGO, KOSHOVICE, SOTIRE, and GORANXHI belong to the fourth category.

25X1

[redacted] for each strema ($\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre) of land the peasants were required to pay a tax of 15 kgs of wheat or maize.

25X1

The peasants are obliged to deliver their farming goods to the government.

25X1

Furthermore, for each strema of land the peasants were required to give 2 kgs of meat, 150 grams of wool, and 5 eggs.

He does not know any further details; this he knows from personal observation because he lived in the village of ILONGO.

FOURTH CHAPTER

Hydro-electric Plants

A small hydro-electric plant was built at DK-437120, in 1954; the said plant supplies with electricity the villages KILISHAR(DK-430120), and SEIO(DK-441144).

Another small hydro-electric plant is under construction in the village of SOTIRE (DK-4508), but it had not been completed yet.

25X1

25X1

FIFTH CHAPTER

GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION

Info concerning towns and villages

Village of IJONGO(DK-4710)

Total Number of houses: About 120

Female population: " 300

Male " " 200

Total number of inhabitants: " 500

The inhabitants of the village IJONGO are Christians(Orthodox).

Water is received from fountains; kerosene lamps are used for light.

Village of KOSHOVICE(DK-4908)

Total number of houses: About 70.

Total number of inhabitants: " 300.

The inhabitants of KOSHOVICE are Christians(Orthodox).

Water is received from fountains; kerosene lamps are used for light.

Village of SOTIRE(DK-4508)

Total number of houses: About 250.

" " " inhabitants: " 300.

The inhabitants of SOTIRE are Christians(Orthodox).

Water is received from a spring; kerosene lamps are used for light.

Village of GORANXHI(DK-4510)

Total number of houses: About 40.

" " " inhabitants: " 200.

The inhabitants of GORANXHI are Christians(Orthodox). Water is received from fountains;

kerosene lamps are used for light.

Village of SELO(DK-4414)

Total number of houses: About 80.

Total " " inhabitants: " 300.

The inhabitants of SEIO are Christians(Orthodox). Water is received from fountains;
~~Electricity is available from the hydro-electric plant.~~

Village of KIISHAR(DK-430128)

Total number of houses: About 70.

" " " inhabitants: " 300.

They are all Christians. Electricity is available from the hydro-electric plant.

In winter time water is received from the river, and in summer time from cisterns filled with rain-water.

Village of IUVINE(DK-459146)

Total number of houses: 39.

" " " inhabitants: About 200.

The inhabitants of IUVINE are Christians(Orthodox). Water is received from wells;
kerosene lamps are used for light.

Village of BEPEL(DK-4215)

Total number of houses: About 300.

" " " inhabitants: " 1200.

The inhabitants of BEPEL are Christians(Orthodox). Water is received from wells;
kerosene lamps are used for light.

Village of VODHINE(DK-420164)

Total number of houses: About 50.

" " " inhabitants: " 200.

The inhabitants of VODHINE are Christians(Orthodox). Water is received from wells;
kerosene lamps are used for light.

Village of SHEN*NIKOJIA(DK-459118)

Total number of houses: About 40.

" " " inhabitants: " 200.

The inhabitants of SHEN*NIKOJIA are Christians(Orthodox). Water is received from
fountains; kerosene lamps are used for light.